

FREE STATE BILL RATIFIED IN EFFECT

Commons Passes Second
Reading After Defeating
Ulster Amendment.

VOTE STOOD 302 TO 60

Collins's Visit to London
Has Effect of Speeding
Up Matters.

"DIE HARDS" SEE URGENCY

Debate Reveals Britain Was
Ready to Send 100,000
More Troops.

By JOHN McIL. STUART.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, Feb. 17.

Parliament to-day in effect ratified the treaty with Ireland establishing the Irish Free State by passing the measure on second reading, after an amendment by Capt. Charles Craig, Ulster Unionist leader, for changing the boundary commission provisions had been defeated by a vote of 302 to 60. By this action the status of the Provisional Government is legalized, enabling it to govern firmly, suppress disorders, control irremediable Republicans, to hold elections in the middle of March and to constitute a Constituent Assembly immediately afterward.

Ulster's month of option in which she must decide what course she will follow with reference to the new Ireland dates from the final confirmation of the Free State by the Parliament here, which, according to the accelerated program, will be in June or July. Thus Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith have a chance, by establishing a vigorous Government, to present to Ulster an inviting picture of a self-governed and united Ireland.

Treaty in Smooth Water.

Since Collins visited London the entire position in Ireland has been ameliorated and the treaty now seems to be sailing on smoother water and in a clarified atmosphere. The assumption in the execution of British troops from Ireland, the release of forty-two of the fifty kidnapped Ulsterites and the successful second reading of the bill in the House of Commons to-day created a more hopeful outlook than any since the time of the ratification of the treaty by the Dail.

"That all parties realized how near the Irish ship of state has been to the rocks was shown by an appreciable change in the temper of Parliament to-day. Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, yesterday handled the situation skillfully by introducing the second reading of the bill and some of his colleagues declare that his efforts will go a long way toward allaying the suspicions of the Irish people which the De Valerians are trying to excite.

The "die hards" of all parties, except the most stubborn among them, realized the justice of the Government's plea for urgency and the fact that the House of Commons could not without stultifying itself either reject or amend the bill which merely legalizes the agreement. When the Government was charged with double dealing between Sir James Craig and Collins Premier Lloyd George intervened by emphatically denying the charges and his personality seemed to divert the remarks of the opposition from the issue.

Lord Hugh Cecil stated that the Unionists trusted Austen Chamberlain, but that he was influenced by the predominant personality of the Prime Minister, whose colors, like "those of the opal, are beautiful but variable, but are regarded by many as unlucky."

"Opals are never given as a wedding present, because they are considered an omen of subsequent ill faith," Lord Hugh added.

British Were Ready for War.

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Associated Press).—During today's debate on the Irish Free State bill Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader, revealed that at one point in the negotiations with Eamon de Valera the Government thought the struggle in Ireland would have to be renewed and that the Government at that time communicated with military and police advisers concerning requirements for bringing the struggle to a successful conclusion. He said the Government was prepared, if no other way was possible, to raise 100,000 men in addition to putting all available troops into Ireland and to wage this most cruel form of war month after month if necessary. "Therefore," he argued, the Government had a right to try and see if there were other honorable means of accord still open.

Former Premier Asquith vigorously supported the bill, saying the boundary question was an integral part of the treaty and that it would be impossible for the Government or the Parliament to escape the charge of gross bad faith if there were any repudiation of that part of the agreement.

Prime Minister Lloyd George, interrupting an attack on the Government by Thomas Moles, Unionist member for the Ormeau Division of Belfast, contradicted the Ulster member's assertion that the

BRITISH TRANSPORT MEN TO BOYCOTT BEER—ONE DAY

Dockers, Carmen, Taxi Drivers and Sailors to Fight
Brewers' Attempt to Lower Wages When Price
of Beer Has Not Been Reduced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
London, Feb. 17.

The Transport Workers' Federation will strike a blow at brewery trade employers Monday with a boycott on beer which will consist of thousands refraining from drinking that beverage for one day. The workers affected include dockers, car men, water men, taxi drivers, gas workers, stevedores, sailors, firemen and omnibus drivers. At the federation conference Robert Williams, the transport workers' leader, declared that a resolution had been

Government has assured Sir James Craig that the boundary adjustment would be of a minor character, while pointing out Michael Collins' extensive changes. "Ulster demands a straight deal," exclaimed Mr. Moles, who said in conclusion: "If a breach is made in the wall surrounding the Ulster area and invasion is attempted we will stand in the breach and defend it or fill it with our dead bodies."

Double Dealing Charged.

Mr. Chamberlain, in defending the Prime Minister from the assertion of Thomas Moles, said there had been no double dealing regarding boundaries and that what the members of the Government said in private they had also said in public. Mr. Chamberlain said the question of boundaries rested with the commission and that the Government's only function was to appoint a chairman. He added that he still hoped it would be possible for the North and the South to reach an agreement between themselves before the commission met. Mr. Chamberlain said there could be no turning back because the alternative was civil war. Turning to the opponents of the bill he concluded by a challenge: "If you reject our advice and repudiate our authority to act in your name you are within your right; but I say that I and my colleagues will have caused to be your leaders and will refuse to be your agents."

Lord Hugh Cecil charged the Government with treating the Sinn Fein as if it were a constituted government, adding: "The Government are in the astounding position that they want the chief boundary commissioner to decide whether the Government should break faith with Ulster. The Government are looking on with interested curiosity to see whether they are cheats and liars."

Fatal Amendment Defeated.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary for War, said that acceptance of the amendment offered by Capt. Charles Craig, leader of the Ulster Unionists, providing for elimination of the treaty provision for the creation of a commission to define the Ulster boundary or to make the commission's decision subject to the Ulster Parliament's approval meant the rejection

passed protesting against the attitude of the brewery trade employers, who are threatening serious reductions in wages in both the productive and distributive side of their business. He said the workers' action was influenced by the fact that there had been no corresponding reduction whatever in the selling price of beer. The boycott was then arranged and other working classes were invited to join.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 17.—The first chamber of Parliament to-day rejected by a vote of 18 to 17 a bill providing local option on the question of the regulation of the liquor traffic.

of the treaty and the wiping out of the prospects of peace in Ireland. The amendment stipulated that in view of the fact that the treaty provided for the creation of a boundary commission, and that such provision was in direct abrogation of Ulster's rights as secured by the government of Ireland act of 1920 and a breach of the pledges given by the Prime Minister the House declined to proceed with the second reading until the Government had given assurance that the provision in question would be eliminated, or that any decision of the boundary commission should only take effect after approval of the Northern Parliament had been given.

Roland McNeill, Unionist member for the Canterbury Division of Kent, declared that Mr. Chamberlain in the dead of night had signed away the whole basis of the conservative doctrine. He said he feared Mr. Lloyd George's name would go down in history "as the man who won the war and lost the empire."

Secretary Churchill, in concluding the debate, announced the receipt of a message from Michael Collins telling of the latter's success in securing the release of forty-two kidnapped Unionists. Repudiating the charge of Mr. McNeill, he said the bill was not the policy which any party sought or desired to follow.

"When I signed the treaty I knew the risks I was running. I staked my whole political life and reputation and what is more, the respect of my friends and colleagues."

The signers of the Anglo-Irish treaty on behalf of Great Britain were Premier Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, Winston Churchill, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Sir Gordon Hewart and Sir Hamar Greenwood.

DUBLIN EXULTS OVER
FREE STATE BILL

Collins Says De Valera In-

dures Ireland's Future.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Dublin, Feb. 17.

Upon hearing of the defeat of the "die hard" amendment to the Irish Free State bill and that it had passed its second reading in the Westminster Parliament, every one feels very exultant, not only because such result was ex-

pected, but because Ireland is now one step nearer political freedom. There is a great desire here that all necessary measures be hastened so as to prevent the "Valera" followers gaining strength by underhand methods, of which there would be opportunity in delay.

Mr. Collins's message yesterday to Winston Churchill evoked the cordial reply that he would offer to have it read as a ministerial speech if desired. Mr. Collins reciprocated in the same spirit, requesting that the message be read.

Messages from New York Irish Americans to-day took a favorable turn toward the Free State. John Dewey, editor of the *Atlantic American*, enlisted Mr. Collins caustically censuring De Valera and hoping that the Provisional Government would win its struggle to erect a stable State. He enumerated De Valera's mistakes in America and charged him with holding yet, in his own name, a vast balance of the funds raised in America, and using them in fighting Collins, "not for Ireland but to retain his grip as a leader." He concluded by expressing the hope that Collins would win and overthrow De Valera.

Mr. Collins replied that Ireland had not applied for membership in the League of Nations and said: "Our ideal was to have some sort of worldwide Irish federation, each separate part working through the Government in accordance with the laws of the country where it had its being, all joined by the common ties of blood and race. Unfortunately some of those we sent to America did not understand the vital principle of that idea, and more unfortunately still we had some who were always aware of that until it was too late."

Mr. Collins is taking particular care to clarify his attitude toward America, because it is felt here that all Irish strength with the Irish Republicans is inevitable. Probably it will come when the Republicans are defeated definitely in the elections. The extent of the moral and financial support each side gets in America plays a strong part in that result.

A deputation of Irish women visited De Valera to-day, asking his support of their demand for a franchise. De Valera encouraged them, but gave them no promises.

Questioned to-day on Mr. Churchill's statements on the boundary commission, Mr. Collins explained that these were in accord with the view of the British Cabinet, declaring "the most deadly arguments that can be used against Ireland's aspirations for the future are not being fashioned by Mr. Churchill, but by Eamon de Valera and his supporters in the movement for an Irish republic, to which they aspire."

DOMESTIC SERVICE SKILLED.

Lady Astor Says Job Is Not a De-

grading Occupation.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Domestic service is a skilled job and the opposite of a degrading occupation, declared Lady Astor, M. P., presiding at a conference on unemployment among women.

"When I listen to the anti-women members in the House of Commons," she added, "I rather long to go to them as a domestic. It would be such a wonderful change of what the soldiers called 'learning' em."

PLUNKETT DEPLORES IRELAND PARTITION

Sir Horace Says Ulster Bound-
ary Cannot Be Fixed to
Secure Peace.

Sir Horace Plunkett, who for decades strove for Irish home rule, said at a luncheon in his honor in the Lawyer's Club yesterday that he had not been surprised by anything which had happened in Ireland since the establishment of the Irish Free State.

"What always happens in Ireland," he stated, "is the unexpected, simply because our temperaments in times of excitement make us act not more quickly than we can think things out."

Sir Horace criticized the British policy toward Irish affairs, saying that the settlement could have been offered by Britain at the time of the armistice "before thousands had been wantonly sacrificed."

"The defect in the British policy," he added, "was that the one-fifth minority of the Irish people resident in the north-east corner of Ireland, in whose interest it was sought to impose upon Ireland by force of arms a policy wholly different from that now offered, should have been told to state plainly what precisely were the objections to an all-Ireland government and what guarantees they required in the new Irish constitution for their special interest, and even to allay their fears of misgovernment."

"Instead of this they were allowed to draw a line around six counties to set up a Government and Parliament of their own therein and to refuse to meet in any substantial way the desire of 80 per cent. of the Irishmen at home and of 99 per cent. of the Irishmen abroad for a united Ireland. This boundary was fixed by a Parliament in which 80 per cent. of the Irish people had no effective representation while the leader of the other 20 per cent. was next to Mr. Lloyd George, the most powerful man in British politics."

"The establishment of a boundary between the Irish Free State and the Province of Ireland, said Sir Horace, cannot be done by a commission in a way to secure peace to Ireland. He said that the only external opinion which could possibly affect the course of events in Ireland was the opinion of the United States. The leaders, he thought, would study the possibilities of establishing financial relations in New York rather than in London.

Paul D. Cravath presided at the luncheon, which was tendered to Sir Horace by Paul Plunkett, his cousin, of 17 East Forty-second street. The guests included: Major-General John F. O'Hara, Edward L. Doheny, Edwin A. Potter, Marcus Goodbody, Francis M. Weld, John Quinn, P. A. O'Farrell, George M. Fowles, Antonio C. Pessano, Royal E. T. Rigg, Philip G. Breckhead, John F. Deimer, Robert H. Halsey, Joseph W. Burden, Almet R. Latson, John W. Trowbridge, C. H. Hand, Jr., Frederick L. Collins and John Nickerson, Jr.

FEW SHOTS IN BELFAST; KIDNAPED MEN FREE

Forces on Both Sides of Border,
British Keeping Peace.

BELFAST, Feb. 17 (Associated Press).

Only three shots were fired in Belfast to-day and no disorders were reported on the border. All the kidnapped civilians have been released, but a score of specials are still detained. There are said to be 20,000 will armed specials on the northern side of the border and an uncertain number of Republican soldiers on the southern side, with British troops at Newry, Enniskillen and elsewhere. A liaison commission, who business it would be to move about the border and keep peace, is to be created.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Winston Spencer Churchill in acknowledging a message from Michael Collins, admits that the bombing of several children in Belfast "is the worst thing that has happened in Ireland for three years." The Secretary says he has sent another telegram to Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, who already has denounced the incident as "a dastardly outrage."

PLAN TO GIVE WIDER
FREEDOM TO EGYPT

Abolishing Protectorate and
Ending Martial Law.

LONDON, Feb. 18 (Saturday).—While some newspapers profess to give the terms of settlement which Field Marshal Allenby, the High Commissioner, is taking back with him to Egypt—including the abolition of the protectorate, cessation of martial law, establishment of an Egyptian Foreign Ministry and the summoning of a constitutional assembly—the Times says that under the new arrangement both the liberties of the Egyptians and the security of British interests will be more firmly established than is possible by any methods hitherto tried.

The Times understands responsibility for administration now will be laid to the Egyptians themselves and the conduct of various departments will be placed more and more in Egyptian hands.

BERMUDA WELCOMES
SECRETARY HUGHES

Governor-General and Offi-
cials Meet Him at Dock.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 17 (Associated Press).—Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Hughes arrived at Bermuda this afternoon for a visit with their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hughes, at Honeycomb Cottage. They were met at the dock by Gov.-Gen. and Lady Wilkes, A. W. Swain and Clay Merrell of the American consulate, Colonial Secretary H. M. Moore and Chief Justice Sir Colin Ross Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will attend a reception at the Princess Hotel and will be guests at the Government House during their visit here, but will devote the greater part of their time to enjoying a complete vacation.

PARIS 'HERALD' GETS BACK STEREOTYPERS

They Report for Work, To-
gether With Pressmen,
Against Union's Orders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Feb. 17.

Despite the solidarity of the pressmen and stereotypers who walked out in sympathy with the striking linotype operators, *The New York Herald of Paris* and the *London Daily Mail of Paris* continue to appear each day, each edition bringing improvements in the new manner of publishing and an increased amount of advertising.

Such efficiency has been achieved by the reporters in typing their stories in column widths and by the photo-engraving department in reproducing the type written sheets that the inside pages are now reduced practically to the appearance of ordinary type, while the French compositors have overcome the language difficulty and are turning out the front page almost as rapidly as trained American operators.

Even the strike movement itself has proved spineless for within twenty-four hours after quitting work the press and stereotype crews of both papers reported for work against the orders of their unions. It is expected that this will in-

duce similar action on the part of several linotype strikers who are not able to get work in French printing shops.

NEGRO MOB KILLS NEGRO.

VALDOSTA, Ga., Feb. 17.—John Glover, a negro, was shot and killed by a mob of his own race to-day at Indianola, seven miles east of here, after he had shot up a negro schoolhouse, killing a little girl and fatally wounding a boy.



Blue Willow

A PRETTY dinner set of all-around usefulness—ideal for a luncheon or for your country home. English blue willow in underglaze patterns—odd-shaped dishes. Complete service for twelve. 100 pieces—\$27.95.

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Some Good Little Smokes.
At a Good Little Price

Little Cuesta Cigars

(Blunts)
\$2.97
box of 50.

Hand-made, in Tampa, of tobacco from the bonded factory of Cuesta, Rey & Co. Have Havana wrappers and short Havana fillers.

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Orders Filled While
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47 Cortlandt Street

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE EQUITABLE'S 62nd Annual Statement, from which the following figures are taken, and which records substantial gains in Assets, Surplus, Outstanding Insurance, Income, and Payments to Policyholders, will be sent to any address on request.

OUTSTANDING INSURANCE, Dec. 31, 1921 . . .	\$2,817,970,732
NEW INSURANCE issued and paid for in 1921 . .	\$427,193,301
Exclusive of \$30,114,408 of Group Insurance.	
PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS in 1921	\$83,678,000
PAID POLICYHOLDERS Since Organization . .	\$1,458,650,000

Over 98% of the domestic death claims paid in 1921 were settled within twenty-four hours after receipt of due proofs of death.

The rate of mortality among Equitable policyholders for the year was the lowest in the history of the Society.

During the year over \$75,000,000 was invested for Policyholders at an average yield of 5.88%.

ASSETS, December 31, 1921	\$655,301,018
INSURANCE RESERVE	\$536,872,300
OTHER LIABILITIES	20,173,737
557,046,037	

SURPLUS RESERVES:

For distribution in 1922	
On Annual Dividend Policies	\$13,900,000
On Deferred Dividend Policies	12,248,772
26,148,772	
Awaiting apportionment on deferred dividend policies	36,400,411
For Contingencies	35,705,798
\$655,301,018	

THE EQUITABLE issues all forms of Life Insurance and Annuities, including:

- A LIFE INCOME POLICY under which the beneficiary receives a monthly income for life—the safest and the best kind of insurance for family protection.
- A GROUP POLICY by which an employer protects the families of his employees.
- A CORPORATE POLICY to safeguard business interests.
- A CONVERTIBLE POLICY which can be modified to meet changing conditions.
- AN INCOME BOND to provide for the declining years of the purchaser.
- AN ENDOWMENT ANNUITY POLICY providing an income for life after age 65.
- AN EDUCATIONAL POLICY providing a fund for the college training of a son or daughter.
- A POLICY TO PAY INHERITANCE TAXES

Full information regarding any of these forms will be sent on request.

W. A. DAY

President

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